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25,000 Doctors In India Unemployed

New Delhi, Feb. 28 (UNI): About 25,000 young doctors in the country are jobless while about 30,000 doctors are on the waiting lists of foreign medical councils, according to Dr. S.K. Vaid, convener of the All-India Federation of Resident Doctors' Association.

Talking to newsmen here Dr. Vaid said nearly 15,000 doctors had gone abroad in the last ten years.

Galbraith's Advice On Priorities

Ahmedabad, Feb. 28 (UNI): Professor John Kenneth Galbraith, former United States Ambassador to India, said that the socio-economic urgency and conservation of scarce resources are of far greater importance to a country like India than the need to socialise resource-based industries or basic industries.

Inaugurating the Ajit Bhagat Memorial Trust on Socialism in Rich and Poor Countries, Prof. Galbraith said there was no special justification for socialising the two types of industries.

The renowned economist said as for the socio-economic urgency great social and economic tasks would, in the absence of public action, remain unimplemented and "these are of a magnitude or involve a risk or require an exercise and imagination which is beyond the scope of the private sector."

He said there was much reason to believe that socialism was a more "manageable thing" in the developed than in the underdeveloped countries.

Materialism Vs. Spiritualism

Gauhati, Feb. 24 (UNI): India's President, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed called for "a meaningful search for a new balance between the material and the spiritual, between the acquisition of knowledge and power on the one hand and of wisdom and happiness on the other."

Stressing the necessity to define and design a model and a strategy of development that ensured the people a "quality of life" in conformity with "our long cherished traditions and compulsions of modernisation", he said the recent developments like the oil crisis had "pricked the bubble of G.N.P-oriented concept of development" and the resulting consumer-oriented quality of life.

Mr. Ahmed was addressing a special convocation of Gauhati university which conferred on him the degree of Doctor of laws (Honoris Causa).

"Quality of life", Mr. Ahmed said, might mean different things to different individuals and cultures. "In my view the quality of life is a dimension of living beyond merely physical and material needs, but not excluding at the same time the essentials of well-being without which fulness of the inner life is hard to attain."

He explained that the quality of life comprised values rather than wealth of happiness and harmony.

Good Potential For Wooden Furniture Imports

Bombay, Feb. 28 (UNI): With an ever-growing craze for wooden furniture, the United States offers "a highly potential market" for Indian traditional pieces of furniture, according to John B. Thorn, a top American furniture exporter.

He told newsmen here that about 80 percent of his country's current demand was for wooden furniture and "if India could mass produce its traditional furniture and translate ancient Indian motifs into functional pieces, the country has unlimited sales potential in the U.S."

Mr. Thorn deplored that no one in India had ventured to tap this rewarding potential, while even countries like Taiwan and Spain had fully exploited the field, making it a multi-million dollar industry. "Some research in this direction and a little ingenuity could reveal unlimited possibilities" he added.

Dhar Russian Envoy

New Delhi, Feb. 23 (UNI): D. P. Dhar, till recently india's Minister of planning, has been appointed India's Ambassador to the Soviet Union, it was officially announced here.

Mr. Dhar, who will take up his new assignment shortly, replaces Dr. K. S. Shelvanker.

Press Freedom Being Undermined?

New Delhi, Feb. 28 (UNI): Opposition members in the Rajya Sabha, upper house of Parliament, accused the Government of indulging in "constant sniping at the Press thereby undermining the very concept of the freedom of Press in the country."

Participating in the inconclusive discussion on Press Council Second (Amendment) Bill, the ruling Indian National Congress side, however, strongly rebutted the charge. Mrs. Sumitra-Kulkarni tried to drive home her party's point of view. She said "every newspaper, in season and off the season has been attacking the Government and its leader" "Is not this enough proof of the existence of freedom of the Press in India" Mrs. Kulkarni asked.

Opposition members repeatedly used "termination" of the services of the Hindustan Times Editor, B. G. Verghese, by the "Birlas", Indian business-Tycoon, as the main thrust of their argument in favour of the "Government going out of the way to silence the Press." This was strongly refuted by the ruling congress members.

Dr. Mathew Kurian (CPI-M) alleged that "some one close to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi if not she herself" was instrumental in the termination the services of B. G. Verghese.

Abu Abraham, nominated member and a leading cartoonist, did not subscribe to the view of Dr. Kurian and some other opposition stalwarts when he remarked: "I don't think that the Government can behave in such a petulant way."

He, however, wanted the Government not to dismiss this issue merely as a matter between an Editor and his employer."

Indira Deprecates Craze For Foreign Things

Poona, Feb. 23 (UNI): India's Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi deprecated the craze for foreign things - foreign equipment, foreign process, foreign experts, even foreign brand names."

"I am trying to change this outlook", she said while inaugurating the silver jubilee celebrations of the national Chemistry laboratory here.

"While we need to import sophisticated technology" in many areas, "we permit inessential foreign technology when equally good indigenous ones exist", she said.

Mrs. Gandhi said she thought that enterpreneurs and government officials were afraid of taking risks and still considered anything foreign as glamorous.

Similarly, there was lack of recognition of the research done by Indian laboratories — especially on certain aspects of constructive engineering.

Mrs. Gandhi, however, admitted that all duplications could not be avoided "nor could we do without a certain amount of imitative research and development." But this, she said, had to be supplemented by real innovative investigation especially for more intensive utilisation of resources.

Mrs. Gandhi regretted that "we cannot provide satisfying working conditions for our exceptionally gifted scientists", who choose foreign countries for their research.

She said: "I should like to consider this a passing phase, for I do believe that in the not distant future we shall be able to absorb almost all our creative talent."

Mrs. Gandhi, however, rebuked some of the scientists who took pride in and expressed dissatisfaction for the research facilities in the country.

Mrs. Gandhi said "The scientists think that these laboratories could function better if the government set them more specific tasks, relaxed bureaucratic control and proved results of their research more assiduously."

"At the same time," she said, "they tell me with pride that their institutions are among the best in the world."

"This dissatisfaction and pride is the best assurance that we shall not slip into the kind of complacement which inhibits future advance." she declared.

Parthasarathy Is PAC Chairman

New Delhi, Feb. 28 (UNI): G. Parthasarathy took over as Chairman of the Policy Planning Committee in the Indian External Affairs Ministry.

Mr. Parthasarathy, who had a chequered career as a journalist and diplomat, is the second person to hold this position.

D. P. Dhar, former Planning Minister and now India's Ambassador to the Soviet union, was the first person to hold this post, when it was created in August 1971.

Mr. Parthasarathy began his career as a journalist. He entered the Indian Foreign Service in 1954.

He was the Indian Ambassador in China, the High Commissioner in Pakistan and India's permanent Representative in the United Nations.

Mr. Parthassarathy became the first Vice-Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University in New Delhi in 1969 on his return from the United Nations.

Indo-Soviet Cultural Cooperation

New Delhi, Feb. 28 (UNI): A new cultural cooperation plan between India and the Soviet Union was signed providing for the exchange of delegations, the celebration of important days and organization of seminars, symposiums, exhibitions and film shows.

Speaking on the occasion, India's Ambassador-designated to the Soviet Union, D. P. Dhar said it was only natural that Indo-Soviet friendship was "flourishing" since the two countries had stood together in the movement for emancipation of colonial people

Foreign Postage Raised

New Delhi, Feb. 23 (UNI): The foreign surface and airmail rates have been revised and it will now cost more for those in India to write to their near and dear overseas.

An acrogramme (now priced at 85 paise-11.3 cents) will cost Rs. 1.25 (16.67 cents). An airmail postcard (now 75 paise - 10 cents) will cost Rs. 1.20 (16 cents). An 80-paise (10.67 cents) surface letter will cost Rs. 1.20 (16 cents) while a 55-paise (7.3 cents) surface postcard will cost 80 paise (10.67 cents).

An air letter to the United States will cost Rs. 2.50 (33.3 cents) instead of Rs. 1.95 (26 cents), while an air letter to the United Kingdom will cost Rs. 2.00 (26.67 cents) instead of Rs. 1.60 (21.3 cents).

There will be no change in the rates for surface airmail parcels.

Surveying Saxbe's Mission

By Mary McGrory

WASHINGTON—In another of those unfortunate coincidences which plague our relations with the world's largest democracy, our new ambassador to India, William B. Saxbe, was being sworn in just as the green flags of Pakistan were being put up on every lamp post in downtown Washington.

Saxbe, erstwhile attorney general and former Ohio senator, is plainly ecstatic over his mission to New Delhi, where there is furious consternation over the visit of Pakistan's president, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

"It's as if they had given him a one-way ticket to heaven," a Saxbe aide said.

SAXBE IS in love with India plainly, and the United States government just as plainly is not.

Why the two giant democracies do not hit it off is a subject of much speculation and amateur psychology. The roots may lie in the circumstance that while the U. S. has given India billions of dollars in foreign aid, India has stubbornly refused to act like a poor relation and in fact has never hesitated to lecture her benefactor, particularly in regard to the conduct of the war in Viet Nam.

Saxbe gave signs of having been thoroly briefed on the strains. Generally the bluntest of men, he made obscure reference to the problem in his brief post-oath remarks.

"Sometimes our righteousness has embarrassed them," he said, then added diplomatically, "There is a charge of righteousness on either side. I expect to meet them as equals."

That, of course, is the proper attitude but for all his infatuation, the first meeting with Indira Gandhi may not be cream-smooth, if President Bhutto succeeds in his mission which, it is widely assumed, is to get more arms for Pakistan.

The embargo on arms to India and Pakistan has been in effect since 1965, the year of their war. The embargo was renewed in 1971. But Bhutto is expected to argue that India's nuclear explosion has given that nation a clear edge in military strength and justifies a new flow of nonnuclear weapons to Pakistan, which buys its arms from France and China.

Our ambassador to Pakistan, Henry Byroade, has been quietly making the rounds on Capitol Hill exploring the lifting of the embargo.

Liberal members of Congress have countered that if the U. S. sends anything to that part of the world, it should be food and medical supplies.

The State Department insists that Byroade has merely called attention to Pakistan's dissatisfaction with the ban, and pointed out that India has an advantage with purchases from Soviet Russia in addition to a domestic arms industry.

Shortly after Saxbe was sworn in, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, in answer to a question at the National Press Club as to whether the U. S. was ready to give Bhutto new arms, gave a hint that he might be tilting toward a lifting of the embargo.

"The question of arms to Pakistan, an ally in the peculiar position of being subject to an embargo, is always before us. No decisions have yet been made. I doubt any final decision will be made while he is here."

This was viewed as a retreat from a position stated at a recent farewell dinner for Saxbe given by the Indian ambassador, Triloki Nath Kaul.

In a somewhat barbed toast, Kaul predicted that Saxbe would be a "super ambassador if your government does not let you down, by starting an arms race in South Asia."

Kissinger responded that the U.S. "has no intention of encouraging an arms race."

Saxbe's outspokenness, which might have disqualified him with other countries, is considered an enormous asset in the eyes of Indians, who greatly prize their own subtlety. They may hope that he might publish any unhappiness with his own government's policies.

THE STATE Department had trouble recently with another unhappy envoy to India, Dianiel P. Moynihan, whose cabled protest on the disclosures of CIA intervention in Chile—which contravened his own personal word to Mrs. Gandhi—found its way into print in the New York Times.

Robert Ingersoll, deputy secretary of State who swore in Saxbe, said he hoped that Saxbe's secret cables could be delivered "direct to the State Department."

Saxbe hopes to renew the process of "normalization" of relations with India, which was going fairly well until the Bhutto visit was announced. But if Pakistan gets more arms, there will be what is called in diplomatic circles "serious repercussions"—which is another way of saying that Indo-American relations will go back to normal, that is, edgy. (Chicago Tribune)

Indian Surgeons For Iran

New Delhi, Feb. 28 (UNI): India has agreed to send plastic surgeons to Iran for treating leprosy patients and manning hospitals for them.

The Iranaian request came after a team of Indian plastic surgeons successfully demonstrated in Iran the different techniques of reconstructive surgery for the correction of the deformities of the face and hands.

The plastic surgeons, led by Dr. Noshir H. Antia, head of the Tata Plastic Surgery Department at the JJ Group of Hospitals, have just returned after a three-month tour at the invitation of the Iranian government.

China's Military Build Up

New Delhi, Feb. 28 (UNI): China is quietly building several squadrons of F-9 fighter-bomber aircraft which is a modification of the Soviet Mig-21. The two-engine jets have more powerful engines and have better avionics and can carry small tactical nuclear weapons upto 30 kilotons each.

This build-up is in addition to the "formidable" number of TU-16 Soviet-designed medium range bombers, a substantial number of which have already been clandestinely transferred to Pakistan to bolster the strike potential of Pakistan Air Force.

Intelligence reports suggest that China is simultaneously building an arsenal of small tactical nuclear weapons having a yield between 10 and 30 kilotons each which could be delivered by the Chinese-designed F-9 fighter-bombers.

U.S. Instigating Indo-China War

New Delhi, Feb. 28 (UNI): The United States has again "threatened" to militarily intervene in Vietnam and is seeking to increase its military aid to the Nguyen Van Thieu administration to step up the war. This has been stated in a letter by North Vietnamese Foreign Affairs Minister, Nguyen Duy Trinh to India's External Affairs Minister, Y. B. Chavan.

In his letter, Mr. Trinh has said the United States has "introduced big quantities of weapons and ammunition and brought more U.S. military personnel into South Vietnam, in an attempt to impose American neo-colonialism on the whole of South Vietnam and to prepetuate the partition of our country."

RSS Not A Jana Sangh Unit

Allahabad, Feb. 25(UNI): The Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh (RSS) will continue to be a non-political organization with full freedom to its members to join any political party, RSS chief Balasaheb Deoras has said.

Talking to newsmen, he said the R. S. S. was founded in 1925 and there was no reason for its becoming an organ of the Jana Sangh which was founded in 1952. (RSS is usually considered the force behind the Jana Sangh).

Satellite Launching

New Delhi, Feb. 25 (UNI): An Indian scientific satellite would be launched from a Soviet cosmodrome in April this year, according to Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Petrovitch Artyukhin.

Cosmonaut Artyukhin, who had been in India for more than a week, told UNI that Prof. Satish Dhawan, Chairman of the Space Commission, had informed him that arrangements had been made for this.

He said he was impressed with the progress India had made in the field of space research. During his visit, he acquainted himself with various projects in space research, particularly the Indo-Soviet Joint Satellite Project.

Drilling For Oil To Start In October

New Delhi, Feb. 24 (UNI): Drilling for oil by two American firms at the Bengal and Kutch basins will commence in October, according to Oil and Natural Gas Commission sources.

The "on board" data on the seismic survey completed by the two foreign contractors in both the offshore basins are "very promising" with possibilities of finding oil bearing structures.

The detailed evaluation of the date now being done would be completed next month. The sources said.

The Bengal basin is allotted to the Carlsberg Group and the Kutch basin to the Reading and Bates Group by the Government of India on contract for oil exploration and production.

Optimistic On Economy

New Delhi, Feb. 28 (UNI): India's Finance Minister, C. Subramaniam painted an optimistic picture of the Indian economy and said it had improved considerably during the current year.

The picture of the economy was not as depressing as it was some time ago, he told the pre-budget session of the Consultative Committee meeting of Members of parliament attached to his Ministry.

Referring to the arguments made by several members that the economy had been hit by recession, Mr. Subramaniam said while there were "some clouds here and there," the situation was not as dark as it was some time ago.

he admitted that there had been a fall in production in some areas as well as a fall in demand of some commodities. But he refused to subscribe to the theory that this was due to recession. The Government had to take certain steps to contain inflation which had hit hard certain sections, he said.

Mr. Subramaniam rebutted the criticism that the policies pursued by the Government were responsible for the crisis of the economy. He said when compared to the economies of several other developed countries, the Indian economy had been able to withstand the shock of the international economic crisis better.

Mr. Subramaniam said the indian economy was daynamic compared to many other economies. This was because of the correct policies followed by the Government over the years in building a sound infra-structure for both industry and agriculture.

The Finance Minister said industrial production had increased in 1974 compared to 1973. This was especially so in the public sector industries, which registered a 12 per cent increase in production during the last two years.

Foreign Despatch Of Coins Allowed

Bombay, Feb. 25 (UNI): The Reserve Bank of India has permitted the despatch out of India of not more than two pieces of development-oriented design coins of Rs. 50 (36.67), Rs. 10 (31.3) for presentation by passengers going abroad.

Persons availing of such facility are required to furnish to the Customs or Postal authorities a declaration about the number and kind of coins.

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Nuclear Test Has Enhanced India's Status

Baroda, Feb. 28 (UNI): India's recent nuclear explosion has increased the country's political status and is "very significant" as it is likely to encourage other countries to carry out similar explosions, according to Professor Hedley Bull, Director of the United Kingdom Foreign offices Arms Control and Disarmament Bureau.

Talking on "India's nuclear explosion and the issue of nuclear proliferation" at the International Friendship League here Prof. Bull said the Indian Explosion was justified because the nuclear power states had not so far really put any restraints in their nuclear programmes.

They should submit their programmes for international safeguard, so that there could be a check on proliferation of nuclear weapons, he added.

S.B. Chavan Maharashtra Chief Minister

New Delhi, Feb. 28 (UNI): Maharashtra is to have a new Chief Minister. He is S.B. Chavan, who is presently the State's Irrigation Minister, and he belongs to the Marathwada region.

The Maharashtra Chief minister V.P. Naik will step down from the leadership of the state Congress Legislature party after 18 years as Chief Minister.

This became clear after a meeting of the Congress Central Parliamentary Board which discussed the overwhelming demand of the Maharashtra Congress leaders for a change in the stewardship of the state.

After discussing the leadership issue, the Board however, preferred not to take a formal decision itself on the subject and "left it to Mr. Naik to take a decision keeping in view the wishes of the party legislators."

According to informe sources, however, the terms of the Board resolution were couched in this manner only to bring about the change over in a dignified way in view of Mr. Naik's own statue and the valuable contribution he has made to the progress of the state.

In fact, the Board placed on record its appreciation of the good work done by Mr. Naik during his tenure.

Meanwhile, Mr Naik as assured his full cooperation and support to his would-be successor.

Mr. Chavan met Mr. Naik here Feb. 14 and sought his "blessing" for assuming new responsibilities.

Mr. Naik is understood to have told Mr. Chavan that he would work as "good soldier of the Congress party."

No Basic Change In Industrial Policy

New Delhi, Feb. 28 (UNI): Prime Minister, Mr. Indira Gandhi has ruled out any basic changes in the Government's industrial policy or philosophy, although the licensing system might be streained or changed within this framework.

In an interview to the Economic Times, a leading economic and commercial daily, Mrs. Gandhi said "We are reviewing procedures and rules from time to time in order to simplify them and to remove any possible impediment or hurdles in the way of increasing output."

"The basic policy remains the same. The modality may be changed here and there because of problems and conditions."

In reply to a question Mrs. Gandhi said the Government was not getting adequate cooperation from the industrial sector in tackling the present economic problems.

Prince Charles In India

New Delhi, Feb. 28 (UNI)- Two foreign dignitaries arrived here on their way to Kathmandu to attend the coronation of King Birendra of Nepal.

The Prince of Wales, Prince Charles of Britain, who arrived here for a two-day visit, said at the airport he might come again to India towards the end of this year for a longer stay.

Prince Charles, who was accompanied by Lord-Mountbatten and Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, told newsmen he was delighted to be in India and since his childhood had wanted to come here.

Prince Charles said "I hope I will have another chance to explore India in some depth and also a chance to look and go around India."

The President of Sri Lanka, Dr. William Gopallawa was given a very warm welcome when he arrived here on a three-day visit to India.

Plan To Boost Exports

New Delhi, Feb. 28 (UNI): The Government of India is considering a proposal to set up a few export processing zones exclusively for textiles during the Fifth Five year Plan (1974-79) to boost exports of textiles.

According to official sources in the Commerce Ministry, such zones, if set up, will provide all facilities for exporters of textiles, including garments.

The proposal forms part of the integrated textiles policy now being formulated by the Ministry.

The Government is also planning to licence a few large-scale fully Indian-owned garment producing units to boost exports of garments.

Indian Stamps Popular

Bombay, Feb. 25 (UNI): India's D.Sharma said here that with concerted efforts, the Indian postal stamps which had made a good impact abroad, would earn considerable foreign exchange.

He said the earnings from the sale of such stamps abroad had increased by nearly 70 per cent in the recent past to Rs. 1,50,000 ($20,000).

Dr. Sharma was inaugurating a philatelic exhibition where about 300 exhibit-frames are on display. Prominent among them are India's first issue known as Sinde-Dawks and world's first air mail carried in India between Allahabad and Napni.

Ahmed Warns Pakistan

New Delhi, Feb. 28 (UNI): The President, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed has warned Pakistan against the futility of rearming itself by procuring arms from various sources as this "will hinder reconciliation and the establishment of durable peace on the subcontinent."

In his first ever address to members of both houses of Parliament on the opening day of the budget session, Mr. ahmed noted that the progress towards normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan had not been discouraging, though slow.

India Closer To USSR

New Delhi: India and the Soviet Union reinfored their military ties recently and issued a joint attack on the U.S. for lifting the arms embargo on Pakistan.

The move, at the end of a three-day visit by Soviet Defence Minister A.Grechko, underscored a continuing U.S.-Soviet standoff in South Asia despite warming relations elsewhere.

A communique issue indicated that India is seeking more assistance from Grechko following the U.S.decision to lift its arms embargo.

Indo-Soviet Accord On Scientific Cooperation

New Delhi, Feb. 28 (UNI): India and the Soviet Union has signed a five-year agreement for scientific cooperation in various fields.

The agreement was signed by Dr. A. Ramachandran, Secretary of the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India and Academician A.P. Vinogradov, Vice-President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

A five-year programme, incorporating detailed projects to be taken up under the agreement, was also agreed upon by both countries. The programme was signed by Dr. B.P. Pal, President of the Indian National Science Academy, and Dr. Vinogradov.

The agreement provides for exchange of scientific delegations and information, and holding of symposia on various scientific subjects both in India and the Soviet Union.

Vintage Rally

New Delhi, Feb. 23 (UNI): Forty-four vintage cars manufactured before 1939 participated in the 10th annual Statesman vintage car rally here. Besides a number of Austins and Fords, others making the 125 kilometre tract from Delhi to Sohna (Haryana) and back, included Rolls-Royces, Morris, Lanchasters, Bentleys and a Lancia Astura.

Chinese Threat To Indian Trade

New Delhi, Feb. 28 (UNI): India's foreign trade faces a tough challenge from China in both developed and developing countries, according to a study conducted by the Institute of Defence Studies and Analyses here.

The study made by mr. Sreedhar, an expert on Chinese economy and published in the institute's just released book "China's nuclear and political strategy," compares the trade patterns of India and China and finds that the Chinese are capable of penetrating india's important markets in the United States, the Soviet union and Japan.

Since the resumption of Sino-American trade in 1971 the commodity composition of trade has undergone a significant change. The Chinese exports to the U.S. in 1971 consisted of textiles, handicraft, tea, spices, chemicals and light manufactured goods. There are indications that the U.S. may extend to China "the most favoured nation treatment."

china, which has been having a trade deficit for about five years now, is likely to insist on increased imports by the U.S. from China. Such increase would conflict with India's exports of tea, textiles, agricultural products and manufactured goods to the U.S.

No Railfare Increase

New Delhi, March 1 (UNI): Railway passengers have cause to have a sigh of relief. No new increases have been proposed in the Railway Budget for 1975-76.

India's Railway Minister, Kamalapati Tripathi, who presented the budget to Parliament February 20, however, proposed freight readjustment on food grains (including pulses) and on manganese and iron ore meant for export to raise an additional revenue of Rs 390 million ($523 million).

Bulk of the additional revenue from the readjustments would come from those on foodgrains (Rs 355 million - $47.3 million).

He said that the extra burden in regard to foodgrains would not exceed 2.5 paise (0.3 cents) a kilogram.

For the first time in recent years, the railways would have a surplus budget - Rs. 230.3 million ($30.71 million). Last year, despite massive increases in passenge fares and freights, the deficit was Rs. 1439.8 million ($191.98 million) according to the revised estimates.

Afghan President To Visit India

New Delhi, March 3 (UNI): The President of Afghanistan, Daud Khan will pay a good will visit to India this month for important discussions with the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi on bilateral matters.

According to informed sources here, the dates and duration of the visit are being worked out by the foreign offices of the two countries.

Replying to newsmen's queries, informed sources said the visit was in no way connected with the current tension along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border.

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HENRY'S BALANCE

Indo - U.S. relations have become somewhat strained again as a result of U.S. Governments decision to lift the embargo on the sale of arms to the governments in the Indian subcontinent. Then such a decision is presumed to have taken on the principle of maintaining balance of power in the subcontinent. Certainly one wonders what balance the Americans are trying to maintain!

One wonders whether the American Rip van Winkle has not realized the changes that have occurred in that part of the world in recent years. What a strange balance of power can be maintained between a nation of almost 600 million people and another of about 60 million, the former with capability to produce most of its armaments including possibly even atom bombs. If the Russians want to maintain a balance of power in N. America by providing arms to Canada with a population of almost one tenth of the U.S. population, how ridiculous would it look. Furthermore, would the Americans welcome it as a measure to promote world peace and prosperity! The situation is quite comparable in the Indian subcontinent.

In the past most of the arms that went into that part of the world was to Pakistan and it was called "military aid". Now the Americans would need dollars for their guns. In other words the scarce resources so badly required to feed, clothe and house the people in the subcontinent will now go to the fat, rich Americans in the form of payment for their guns. Both India and Pakistan will be forced by circumstances to buy these arms.

What a cruel and selfish decision! The logic is let the Indians and Pakistanis starve themselves to death to buy Ameican guns and shoot each other. Is this the only way to sell more of American materials abroad to save a slumping economy at home? Or is this considered to be a way to solve the population problem in that subcontinent! What is good old Henry up to ?

Noted opthalmologist Dr. G. Venkataswamy receiving the Rustom M. Alpaiwalla Memorial Award for 1975.

Canada's Open Door Is Closing

By Azhar Ali Khan

Whatever on feels about Immigration Minister Robert Andras's Green Paper on immigration, one cannot accuse Mr. Andras of inaction.

While Canadians debate his Green Paper, and compare it with the White Paper of 1966 that resulted in the non-discriminatory immigration policy of 1967, Mr. Andras has already issued tough rules, that severely limit the number of those who can enter Canada, either as independent immigrants or as nominated relatives.

Two recent cases come to mind.

In one instance, a Canadian citizen originally from Asia nominated two nephews and a brother. Though the nephews are students and their sponsor who earns about $18,000 a year and undertook to meet all their needs for five years — is alone in Canada, the two nephews were denied entry.

Another Canadian, also from Asia, nominated a nephew — the teenage son of his only sister whose husband had counted on her brother to help educate and guide her son. He, too, was denied entry.

The Canadian immigration policy that went into effect in 1967 was a shining example to a strife-torn world of tolerance and human brotherhood. Mr. Andras's tough new regulations have taken some of the lustre off that policy.

But it must be said, in fairness, that even after the application of Mr. Andras's tough rules, Canada's immigration policy remains among the most liberal and humane in the world.

What it will be after the government brings in new legislation depends on the reaction the Green Paper elicits from the Canadian people. One can only hope it will be a policy which, while taking into account present realities, remains humane and liberal.

Mr. Andras's fears that the entry of non-white people could produce racial tension in the country are probably unfounded, provided the government selects the proper applicants.

In the United States, the racial situation had its origin in the fact that slaves were imported and, even after the abolition of slavery, the Negroes were kept at the bottom of the education and social and economic ladder.

In England, the Africans and Asians who were allowed entry were brought from villages, and their education level was at the bottom. If they met with resentment from their neighbors, it was probably because of their inability to adjust to the demands of a modern society, not because of the color of their skin.

We're not perfect

There is, of course, some racial bigotry in Canada, just as there is elsewhere. Africans have complained often of the racial discrimination they encounter in Asia. The Asians have been the victims of reverse discrimination in Africa. In an imperfect world, it would be unrealistic to expect Canadians to be perfect.

But there is probably a minimum of racialism in Canada — as in the Scandinavian countries. There is little evidence of it. Moreover, the bulk of the non-whites who come here are highly educated and skilled — an asset to Canada and to their communities and employers. Very few of them have complaints — except that some of them find that, beyond a certain level, promotion is blocked.

Most such persons are fiercely loyal to Canada and determined to give this country their very best. They had hoped, early in life, that the end of colonialism would turn their countries into democratic societies where they could recover their dignity and serve their people.

They had also expected that the end of colonialism would bring an end to economic exploitation and enable them to live in some comfort. These hopes have been dashed.

The place of the foreign colonial overloads has been taken over by local tyrants and despots who run tight police states and deny basic freedom to their people. Mismanagement, huge expenditures on defence, corruption and multiplying populations have also made life very difficult for the common man.

Under these circumstances, the non-whites who came to Canada found a new dignity, freedom and comfort in this country. Canada slowly started to become even more multicultural than it had been, and its magnanimity in accepting thousands of Ugandan Asians not only showed a light to the world but enriched Canada itself. From across the world, Canada got the cream of the crop.

It was natural that most of those who did come to Canada should try to bring their dear ones here also. In the East, the bonds of relationship are strong. One does not abandon one's aged parents or regard a mother-in-law as a disaster or at best an intruder. One tries to help one's brothers, sisters, and certainly parents, even if this entails sacrifice.

There are many Orientals in Canada who support their widowed sisters, or unemployed brothers, or aged parents and help educate their nephews and nieces by sending money back home or trying to get some of them here. This devotion to one's relatives at considerable sacrifice is something the world needs more of, not less.

This devotion created a problem for Canada, in the words of the Green paper, because immigrants started nominating sisters and brothers, nieces and nephews, and uncles and aunts, and trying to get them all to Canada.

But under rules in force since 1967 it is impossible for an immigrant in Canada, even if he becomes a citizen, to nominate any close relative he wants. He has to first furnish proof that he is in a position to support those he is nominating for a period of five years. Even if the newcomer gets a job on arrival, he remains the financial responsibility of the sponsor for five years.

isn't this protection enough? In any case, the problem can be solved easily. Perhaps uncles and aunts can be eliminated from the nomination system. But if he or she is able to support them here, why should not a Canadian citizen or an immigrant be able to bring brothers and sisters, and even nieces and nephews?

A fair selection

That Canada has to be more strict in allowing entry to immigrants is as clear as daylight. The recession in the developed countries and the growing vulnerability of Southern Africa means that more and more people from Europe will want to come to Canada.

There is no way Canada can take them all. A strict selection has to be made. But it should be made on the basis of skills needed in Canada, and on the grounds of having close relatives in Canada, provided the relatives are able to support the newcomers.

It should not be on the basis of race or color. Bigotry, whether racial or religious, is, as Christopher Young said on this page last week, immoral and unworthy of the people of Canada.

[THE OTTAWA CITIZEN]

Imam Released

New Delhi, Feo. 28 (UNI): Syed Abdullah Bukhari, Naib (deputy) Imam who conducts the prayers in the largest Mosque in the Indian capital, Jama Masjid, and in the capital whose arrest led to violent incidents in the Jama Masjid areas twice this month, was released February 18 afternoon.

Syed Bukhari was detained under Maintainance of Internal Security Act (MISA) on February two.

The release was in persuance of a request by Union Minister of State for Railways, Mohammad Shafi Qureshi who is to arbvitrate between the Imam and the Delhi Wakf Board on the dispute concerning the Imamat of Jama Masjid.

Wakf Board is a statutory body for the management and administration of Muslim public properties like mosque.

Both the parties to the disputes had agreed in writing that they would abide by Mr. Qureshi's award.

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By S. S. Sod
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Mahatma Gandhi: Was He A Saint?

By S. S. Sodhi and Mrs. Polly Sodhi

"When the only choice is between cowardice and violence I advise violence. I cultivate the quiet courage of dying without killing. But to him who has not this courage I advise killing and being killed rather than shamful flight from danger. I would wish violence a thousand times rather than the emasculation of the race. I would rather have India resort to arms to defend her honour than that she should in a cowardly manner remain a helpless victim of her dishonour. **But, I believe that non-violence is infinitely superior to violence.**"

Gandhi — The Doctrine of Sword — 1910

The greatest fact in the history of man on earth is not his material achievements, the empires he has built and broken, but the growth of his inner self, from age to age, in its search for truth and goodness.

Time has discredited heroes as easily as it has forgotten everybody else but the saints remain.

In Gandhi we have a rare combination of a saintly and heroic type of character. He had absolute trust in God like all the great saints of the world.

He was born in Porbandar, a western coastal city of India, on October 2, 1869. His father was the hereditary prime minister of the state, and the young Gandhi thus had a hereditary connection with politics.

As a youth he was sent to London to study and duly qualified as a barrister-at-law. While in London he broke bread with many illustrious Christians and under their influence he made a comprehensive study of Christianity in general and of Christ's life in particular.

The Sermon on the Mount in the New Testament made a profound impression on Gandhi. In the text, "But I say unto you, that ye resist not evil, but whoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also," he saw India's ahimsa (non-injury) epitomized.

Gandhi could fully appreciate the greatness of Christ's life, since it was also a life of true non-violent resistance. Christ's words, "Love your enemies pray for them that persecute you," played a decisive role in molding Gandhi's policies.

It was Christ's example of determinatio against great odds, as evidenced on reading Gandhi's autobiography, that stimulated him to go on with his satyagraha experiments.

With a view to moralize the individual and society, Gandhi prescribed certain principles or norms to which human conduct must conform. The principles were: Truth and Non-violence.

According to Gandhi, "wherever there is violence, there is untruth. The evildoer must be weaned from error by patience and sympathy, that is, self suffering"

Using this technique, Gandhi converted Indian nationalism from a middle-class movement to a mass emotion, embracing all classes.

His approach was identification with the people, a deep understanding, a tactical skill and an appeal to moral idealism as understood both by his own people and the British.

His first link with the people of India was voluntary poverty. Gandhi gave himself to the people instead of expecting them to make offerings to him. Tagore, great Indian poet and Nobel Prize winner, has this to say about Gandhi: "He stopped at the thresholds of the huts of the thousands of the dispossessed, dressed like one of their own. He spoke to them in their own language ... here was living truth at last, and not quotations from the book."

Gandhi studied both Gita and Bible ... he loved devotional songs, including Christian hymns; he held prayer meetings wherever he went. He lived in an ashram or religious retreat. He believed in and practiced fasts for self-purification and penance.

When it came to action, he could translate, with unerring insight, modern techniques into religious idioms. Resistance to government was non-co-operation with evil. A one-day strike was a hartal or moral protest, and passive resistance was satyagraha or a campaign for truth.

"Most religious men I have met," Gandhi once remarked, "are politicans in disguise: I, however, who wear the guise of a politician, am at heart a religious man." This statement provides a key to Gandhian philosophy. Gandhi's bent was not political but religious. In all his thought and action, he took his stand on the principles of religion and morality. His political philosophy and political techniques are only corollaries of his religious and moral principles. For him, politics bereft of religion is a deathtrap because it kills the soul, for politics, like other human activities, must be governed either by religion or irreligion. By religion, however, Gandhi meant, not any particular creed, — not, for example, Hindu religion, but that which underlies and harmonizes all religions, a belief in the ordered moral government of the universe.

Gandhi looked upon politics as an unavoidable evil: "If I seem to take part in politics, it is only because politics today encircles us like the coils of a snake from which one cannot get out no matter how one tries. I wish to wrestle with the snake...I am try to introduce religion into politics." Thus it was religion that compelled him not to eschew politics. The goal of Gahndhi's life was self-realization which, he believed, could not be achieved unless he identified himself with the whole of mankind and tried to advance the greatest good of all. This necessarily involved taking part in politics.

A living, unshakable faith in God, an insistence on the primacy of soul is the core of his philosophy. Gandhi was of the opinion that the fullest life is impossible without such faith and that one is not competent to offer Satyagraha unless one has a living faith in God, because living faith in nonviolence is impossible without having a living faith in God. Without it one will not have the courage to die without anger, without fear and without retaliation. Such courage comes from the belief that God sits in the heart of all and that there should be no fear in the presence of God. On the other hand, dismissal of God from common affairs gives rise to a feeling of helplessness and induces people to put their faith in violence. As observed earlier, Gandhi identified God with Truth.

Again according to Gandhi, the ultimate object of man's life is self-realization and self-realization means seeing God face to face, realizing Absolute Truth. So Gandhi, in search of an Absolute Truth, concerned himself more intensively with the means whereby the realization of such truth might be advanced.

But Gandhi was fully aware that the absolute cannot be known by the yet unfulfilled human mind. He didn't claim to know the truth in any absolute sense and often reminded others that man's inability to know the truth required that he maintain always an open approach to those who would differ with him. That is why he wrote, "that pursuit of truth didn't admit of violence being inflicted on one's opponent, but that he must be weaned from error by patience and sympathy. For whatever appears to be truth to the one may appear to be error to the other."

To proceed towards the goal of Truth — truth in the absolute sense — the way must lead through the testing of relative truths as they appear to the individual performer. The testing of truth can be performed only by strict adherence to ahimsa — action based upon the refusal to do harm. Here, nonviolence becomes the supreme value. Hence, closely connected with the ultimate end is the problem of means. In Gandhian philosophy, means and ends are convertable terms. The two are inseparable and should be equally pure. That the end was high and laudable was not enough for Gandhi; the means too must be moral. Moreover, the end grows out of the means. To quote Gandhi, "the means may be likened to a seed, the end to a tree; and there is just the same inviolable connection between the means and the end as there is between the seed and the tree."

Moreover, the Gita doctrine of Nishkama Karima (action without attachment) also taught Gandhi that a good deed produces only a good result. So Gandhi believed that if one takes care of the means, the end will take care of itself. The means are ends in the process. Furthermore, Gandhi insisted that realization of the goals is in exact proportion to that of means. He illustrated this by saying:

If I want to deprive you of your watch I shall certainly have to fight for it — if I want to buy your watch I shall have to pay for it — and according to the means I employ, the watch is stolen property, my own property or a donation. Thus we see three different results from three different means.

However, his insistence on the purity and morality of means does not mean that Gandhi was indifferent to the purity or morality of the ends. He did not seek to reverse the machiavellian dictum that the "end justifies everything". He never meant to say that the means justify everything. On the other hand, he was emphatic that the means and ends are inseparably connected and the means used should in no way detract from the moral character of the end. Hence his repeated insistence that our means must be as pure as our end. Morever, his insistence had universal scope and application. For Gandhi, life is an organic whole and cannot therefore be divided into different watertight compartments. There was nothing like a political life different from a religious life for Gandhi.

In summary, one can say that Gandhi had a message for the entire world — a message of non-violence and truth in human relations. Though he may not have succeeded in transforming the universe, he has everywhere stirred the human mind.

Complete success in such endeavors is perhaps, from the nature of the case, unattainable. The achievement of Indian freedom and its repercussions throughout the underdeveloped and developed world in the fifties, prove that his endeavors have not been without avail.

BOOK REVIEW

My Day

By A. F. ASHTAMUDI

My Day. By R. K. Narayan. The Viking Press. New York. 1974.

For those who have read Narayan's 'Swami and Friends', 'The Bachelor of Arts' and 'The English teacher' (published in North America in paperback under the title 'Grateful to life and death), his autobiography will probably come as a delightful summation of most of his novels. We learn that in 'Grateful to life and death', where the identification of the novelist and the English teacher is so complete even for the unsuspecting reader, the events are wholly autobiographical.

But in fact this is not a book that will be enjoyed by Narayan fans alone. It has an appeal that strikes at the very core of Indian life. Malgudi is no longer a figment of the imagination. Malgudi is Narayan. There is absolutely nothing in Indian literature (in English) that approximates Malgudi for its reality, comic wit, and Indianness. Until I read Narayan I never did realize that the Indian character and the Indian situation could be captured so thoroughly and convincingly in the English language. In nearly four decades of writing, Narayan has scarcely stirred out of Malgudi, nor have his characters; and if by ill-luck they did stray out of the municipal limits of Malgudi, they invariably came back, sadder and wiser. Such is the spirit of the place, Malgudi the microcosm of traditional Indian society. Malgudi and its interior Nallappa grove, the Lawley Extension, Kabir Road, the Albert Mission school, the spreading tamarind tree, the river Sarayu, the Mempi Hills close by with all of which our familiarity grows in novel after novel.

Narayan is simply and most convincingly Narayan. I am vexed at critics who refer to him as the Indian Chekov or Joyce Cary or this or that. There is in this a condescension to a colonial writing in the Imperial Language. Today Narayan is accepted as an Indian writing on the India he knows best the traditional past and the changing present which with all the degradation that has come upon it still holds fine possibilities for survival. If Narayan affords any comparison, it is not in literature that I find his equal, but in the European film. I am, of course, referring to the French director-actor Jacques Tati.

Narayan's perception of the uncommon in the common is his supreme triumph.

Narayan himself is uncommon among Indian writers of English. One only has to consider India's two major English novelists, Raja Rao and Mulk Raj Anand, to grasp Narayans uniqueness.

He has not been educated in any of the older or the modern red-brick universities of England or America. In fact, he scarcely left South India until the 1950's. He learnt English mostly from Indian teachers, themselves ill-equipped for their calling. He spoke Tamil at home, a sort of Kannada in the streets and English with a South Indian accent in educated circles. He did not pass examinations in school or college with any credit to himself or the institutions which are now contending to own him as their product. Nor has Narayan claimed to have much concern for the state of the world or for his own country's cause in politics. Indeed Narayan's autobiography is blissfully devoid of those references to literary and political figures, name dropping and name calling that characterizes the biography of well known Indians. The world-makers and world-forsakers never ceased to amuse him, such was his detachment from everything that was going on around him. It was a detachment that gave him a keen eye for the comic in the ordinary events of a middle class Indian. He takes the most casual of events and builds it up into an occassion of inescapable comedy.

In 'My days' Narayan describes his brief encounter with the film world when Devanand came to him for the rights to make 'The Guide' into a film. The subsequent events relating to the film and to the play that opened in New York's Broadway are both comical and somewhat tragic. I was surprised to learn that even though the idea for the 'Guide' was originally conceived from a Newspaper account of an event in Mysore, the writing of it was achived during a marathon session of 90 days in Berkeley, California.

I recall with amusement the reactions of the establishment to an attempt at prescribing narayan's 'Financial Expert' for the entrance examination of an Indian University, for which the 'Vicar of Wakefield' was a hot favourite for no known reason other than that presumably the teachers were familiar with it and were too lazy or afraid to go off the beaten track. Besides, Narayan was an Indian who lived in the next street, did not write 'chaste' English (what they meant by it I still fail to understand). Today, Narayan is not only in the forefront of a new genre of writers of Indian English, but is seriously considered in literary circles as a worthy candidate for the Nobel Prize.

M.P.'s Reiterate Demand

new Delhi, Feb. 28 (UNI): Seven non-Communist party of India (Pro-Moscow) opposition leaders, after completing their scrutiny of the Central Bureau of Investigation report and other documents relating to the import licence scandal, have reiterated their demand for a Parliamentary probe into the whole affair.

In a communication addressed to the Prime Minister, these leaders also expressed surprise that the Government of India had been replied to their memorandum of December 19 wanting a parliamentary probe even after two months.

They observed: "The unfortunate passing away of the former Railway Minister (Mr. L.N. Mishra) does not in any way affect this position. What we are concerned with here is the question of propriety in so far as member of Parliament are and the correct conduct of public business by people in authority."

'Multiculturalism is a permanent government policy'

The National Museum of Man is part of the Multiculturalism Policy.

The National Museum of Man's **Canadian Centre for Folk Culture Studies** in Ottawa is documenting the traditional cultures of all ethno-cultural communities in Canada. The Centre has accumulated a large amount of material through field research projects, the collection of artifacts, tape recordings, video tapes, and films. At present, field research projects are underway covering all aspects of the religious, economic, and social life of Canadian ethno-cultural groups. Special attention is being placed on such elements as folk architecture, home furnishings, handicrafts, traditional story-telling, family and community life, and feasts and rites.

In the last two years the National Museum of Man has travelled to over two hundred communities with comprehensive exhibitions. Their aim was to familiarize everyone with our varied and rich cultural heritage. By the techniques of preservation and presentation the Museum hopes to encourage insights and understanding.

In addition, educational programs have been developed to combine research, artifacts and displays into educational kits used as a teaching tool. These kits are sent across Canada to teachers wishing to use them in their classrooms.

For further information on any aspect of the Museum's program, write to

The National Museum of Man, Communications Division, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0M8

l'hon. John Munro
Ministre chargé
du Multiculturalisme

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Is Congress Heading Towards Another Split?

By A. J. Singh

The fact that there is trouble within the Congress party on account of its prolonged alliance with the C.P.I. is no longer a party secret. With the issuing of statements by both the pro-CPI faction and the anti-CPI faction to the press this issue has become a matter of public debate. It is in the light of all this that many political analysts have begun to prophesy that the current debate within the party would lead to yet another split in the massive Congress party like the 1969 split.

The political pundits opine that the adoption of a flexible policy by CPI i.e. opposing the Congress party in one state and sharing power with it in another, is meant to enjoy the best of the worlds. On one hand it can enjoy the fruits of power and on the other to create conditions whereby coalitions Govt.s become the order of the day. Included in this strategy is the CPI's ambition to form a Govt. at the Centre of "left and democratic unity" and for this it is strengthening its links with the leftists and centrists in the party.

Recently Jagjivan Ram gave expression to his views about the Congress party's alliance with CPI which have caused some amount of surprise in the political quarters. At the time of 1969 split in the Congress he was considered to be a leftist although he didn't come out openly in their been no alliance with CPI. In fact been a silent spectator and even when the Nehru Study Forum was formed in 1952 by a number of Congress M.P's for countering the Forum for Socialistis action, he didn't take a lead. But now he had expressed his resentment about the infiltration of the Congress party ranks by the leftists. According to some political commentators Mr. Ram firmly believes that the CPI wants to fatten itself at the expense of congress.

By expressing these views Mr. Ram has for once shown his cards and joined the ranks of the rightists but he is unlikely to come into open conflict with Mrs. Gandhi, who is clearly committed to the policy of keeping the alliance with CPI, especially in her political struggle with J. P. Movement in which the CPI has offered her complete support. Mr. Ram's views that CPI has benefited from its alliance with Congress will thus have to be taken with a pinch of salt. He knows fully well that the Congress would have faced a much greater and much more violent opposition if there had been no alliance with CPI. Infact a united leftists front would have been very influential in 1972 and 1973 when the country faced a severe strain on its economy.

This conflict about the Congress-CPI alliance would not have come to surface but for the activities of avowed leftists like Krishan Kant and Mr. Chandershekhar and the confirmed rightists like G. L. Nanda and Mr. Hanumanthiya in the party. And with the joining of more and more people in this debate it looks that it will not be resolved. The pre-CPI elements within the party have been demanding disciplinary action against the old guards on the ground that they have not condemned J.P. It seems that have the backing of Mrs. Gandhi as is evident from her utterance when she referred to phrases like the right reaction and fascism while opposing those organizations supporting the J.P. Not only this even D. K. Barroaah the Congress Chief, has come out with active support for the leftists in the Congress. He is now openly referred to as one of the pre-CPI factionists. Could he have done so without the support of Mrs. Gandhi?

Despite this Mrs. Gandhi would like to keep both the groups behind her for obvious reasons. And for this she will have to give a certain measure of freedom to both the groups in her party. Already in her last cabinet reshuffle she has put such non-radicals as Mr. C. Subramanium and T. A. Pai in charge of important ministries and at the same time she had made pronouncements on the question of nationalization. All this is understandable but what makes her really enigmatic is that she is not involved in the revival of Gandhian approach. Infact this is the approach of Jaya Prakash Narayan. Instead of agreeing with Mr. Narayan she has taken the challenge of meeting him squarely through a snap poll.

With this as background a lot of confusion sems to be prevailing in both anti-CPI and pro-CPI factions. The role that CPI is performing by opposing the 'reactionary Congress rule' in West Bengal, supporting the mass agitation Gujrat and opposing the 'Congress misrule' in Maharashtra is adding to the confusion. In Andhra Pradesh the CPI is opposing the Congress while in Tamil Nadu it is trying to favour ADMK, which has CPI as its guide. All this shows that the CPI has a strategy which is aimed solely at cutting at the roots of Congress while giving it some measure of temporary support at the moment.

In the light of the above although it may be too early to agree with the political analysts that the present 'rightists' and 'leftist' alignements in the Congress party may lead to a split. However there is no doubt that if its alliance with CPI continues it is likely to put more strain on the party bases to keep it intact especially with the snap poll round the corner.

But it could also lead to a definite split incase Mrs. Gandhi is unable to muster a comfortable majority in the elections which are imminent to everybody around mid of May or July this year.

Andhra, Bihar Budgets Presented

Hyderabad, Feb. 28 (UNI)- Fresh taxes have been proposed in the Andhra Pradesh budget for 1975-76 presented to the state Assembly by the Finance Minister P. Kanga Reddi.

The Budget showed a revenue surplus of Rs. 134.9 million ($17.98 million).

Though no new taxes were proposed in the budget, a number of taxation measures had already been launched in November-December last year through ordinances, which were expected to bring in considerable additional revenues to the State's exchequer.

In Patna, the Bihar Finance Minister D. Rai announced new taxation proposals to the tune of Rs. 218 million ($29.07 million) while presenting the 1975-76 budget to the state Assembly.

The budget shows an overall deficit of Rs. 92.9 million ($12.39 million.)

Smaller Plans Advocated

New Delhi, Feb. 28 (UNI): The National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) has advocated a smaller plan for 1975-76.

The Council's annual survey of the Indian economy for 1974-75, while forecasting an optimistic picture for 1975-76, however, insists that the plan investment programme for the coming year should be more closely related to the reources which are in sight.

According to the Council's estimate only about Rs. 50,000 million ($6666.67 million) would be available for investments by the Government and public corporation in 1975-76. Hence any attempt to push public investment any further would only create distortions, it warned.

Wood Based Panels

New Delhi, Feb. 28 (UNI): Despite the current economic recession, the outlook for wood-based panels all over the world is bright, calling for more investment and planned utilisation of forest resources.

BE HEARD

AS A CANADIAN CITIZEN OR A LANDED IMMIGRANT YOU HAVE EVERY RIGHT TO EXPRESS YOUR VIEWS ON THE RECENTLY PUBLISHED GREEN PAPER ON IMMIGRATION AND POPULATION.

FURTHERMORE IT IS IN YOUR AND YOUR CHILDREN'S INTEREST TO MAKE SURE THAT YOU DO NOT BECOME A SECOND CLASS CITIZEN IN YOUR ADOPTED COUNTRY. THIS COULD HAPPEN IF A RACIST IMMIGRATION POLICY IS ADOPTED.

MAKE SURE YOUR VIEWS ARE HEARD.

WRITE TO YOUR M.P.S AND MINISTERS. PARTICIPATE IN MEETINGS WHERE IMMIGRATION IS DISCUSSED. YOUR VERY PRESENCE WILL OFTEN SHUT OFF THE POLITE RACISTS.

URGE YOUR ORGANIZATION TO PRESENT BRIEFS TO THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE SOON TO BE SET UP.

JOIN LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INFLUENCE THEIR VIEWS ON IMMIGRATION.

ABOVE ALL BE A RESPONSIBLE CITIZEN.

YOU HAVE AS MUCH RIGHT AS ANYONE ELSE TO MAKE SURE YOUR VIEWS ARE HEARD.

— THE CANADIAN INDIA TIMES —

Naga Movement Is Breaking Up

Shillong, Feb. 28 (UNI): Naga Underground "Federal" Set-up President Zashie Hurie's expressed desire to resume "peace talks" with the Government of India is an indication that the situation in the troubled state has undergone a qualitative change, according to a top official source.

The source said that Mr Hurie, a hard-core underground leader and a strong advocate of sovereignty for Nagland, is understood to have conveyed his desire for talks to the nagaland peace Council.

SHAH GROCERS

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FILMS

Roti

Directed by MANMOHAN DESAI

The title reminds one of Mehboob's Roti (1942, with the lady later known as Begum Akhtar and the kathak dancer Sitara Devi in the leading female roles); this film is considered not a small classic of Indian cinema. Manmohan Desai's Roti is also about the problem of the poor man's daily bread— how to get it— and contrasts the culinary habits of the haves and have-nots. The similarity ends there. This Roti is cooked differently.

Its beginning is like that of Manoj Kumar's Roti, Kapda aur Makan with a piece of bread magnified on the screen, signifying the theme. And like Roti, Kapda our Makan and most of the other Hindi films, it has too many incidents in it and is over sentimentalised. Its plot is an amalgam of ideas borrowed from sources as wide and varied as the Bible ("Let him who is not a sinner cast the first stone" with the picturisation like a similar scene from Zorba the Greek), Indian mythology (Shravan-Kumar and his old blind parents wanting their son to take them on a pilgrimage of holy places), the Ramayana (an army of monkeys going to the aid of the hero), an earlier film of Rajesh Khanna's: Dushman (the accused in repentant self-punishment serves the parents of the man he is supposed to have murdered), Navketan's Baazi directed by Guru Dutt (a criminal eager to reform himself by breaking away from the clutches of his criminal boss), Joginder's Do Chattane (the hero leading the people to unearth hoarded grain), etc. etc. One loses count of them. Story-writer J.M. Desai weaves his plot through myraid human impulses with many a melodramatic moment and action scene, leaving almost nothing to chance.

Roti is almost wholly centered on Rajesh Khanna. Understandably — it is financed by him. He takes on many guises, including that of a buffoon-like schoolmaster. Dimple Kapadia was to play the role of the tomboyish, bidi-smoking, fire-spitting heroine—a haughty village dhaba (tea-stall) owner — which is now done by Mumtaz. And Mumtaz puts the pep she is famous for into the role. The rapport between Mumtaz and Rajesh Khanna is perfect, one can see it on their faces when neither makes any effort at scene-stealing.

The climax is enacted in snowy landscape. Considering the technical handicap, the snowscapes are not badly photographed but they could been caught more artistically. (Democratic World)

Tripathi Takes Over

New Delhi, Feb. 28 (UNI): Kamlapati Tripathi, till now Minister for Transport and Shipping, was appointed Minister for Railways.

A Rashtrapathi Bhavan (official residence of the President) communique, announcing this, said that the Minister without Portfolio, Uma Shankar Dikshit will take over Transport and Shipping.

Stars On The War Path

Bombay, Feb. 27 (UNI): The stars of the glittering film world here are on the warpath.

The victims are film journals and journalists who are: "habitually maligning the image of the industry."

Irked by the growing trend of publishing minute details of the life and affairs of the stars, mainly in gossip columns, a committee has been formed of Stars and other film personalities to improve the image of the film industry. The move is reportedly led by veteran thespian Dilip Kumar, his wife Saira Banu, and star Amitabh Bachchan.

The first blow has already been struck by the committee. The prominent film monthly "Stardust" from Bombay, which had organised a "Super Star Night" in aid of the Air Force Fund, had to cancel the show when the committee instructed stars, cine musicians and others to boycott the function.

Indo-Australian Pact

New Delhi, Feb. 24 (UNI): A trade agreement between India and Australia would be negotiated and concluded in the first half of 1975, according to Frank Crean, Australian imster for overseas Trade.

Australia is one of the major trading partners of india, india's main exports to Australia include jute manufactures, tea, cotton fabrics, fish and fish preparations, machinery, coffee, leather hides and skins, and footwear.

SPORTS

India's Dismal Performance

Calcutta, Feb. 28 (UNI): The curtain was rung down on the 33rd World Table Tennis Championships here.

Seventyone nations participated in the championships, inaugurated by the President, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.

The following are the final results: The Swaythling Cup (men's team events) China. The Marcel Corbillon Cup (Women's team events) China. The St. Bride Vase (Men's singles) Istvan Jonyer (Hungary). The G. Giest Prize (Women's singles): Yung Sun Kim (North Korea). The Iran Cup (Men's doubles): Istvan Jonyer and Gabor Gergely (Hungary).

The W. J. Pope Trophy (Women's doubles): Maria-Alexandru and Shoko Takahashi (Japan).

The Heydusek Trophy (Mixed doubles): Stanislav Gomozkov and A. Ferdman (USSR).

The Jubilee Cup (veterans): Karl Noeller (Luxembourg).

Indian table tennis players failed to live up to the expectations in the championships.

Malayasia Beats India

Lucknow, Feb. 28 (UNI): Malaysia avenged their earlier defeats when they routed India 6-1 to enter the Asian zone Uber Cup final of the World Women's Badminton Championship here.

Women's Cricket Test Drawn

New Delhi, Feb. 28 (UNI): With defeat staring them in the face, India reached great heights to force an exciting draw at the second women's cricket test against Australia here.

Australia, who required 121 runs for an outright victory, missed the target by a mere three runs.

When India were all out for 114 in their second innings half an hour before tea February 17 with an overall lead of 120 runs, the visitors were left with 110 minutes plus the 20 mandatory overs to bring off what would have been their first test victory on the current tour.

Final Scores: India 181 and 114.

Australia: 175 for seven declared and 118 for nine.

CPI Congress Concludes

Vijaywada, Feb. 23 (UNI): The tenth congress of the pro-Moscow Communist Party of India, which concluded its week-long session here visualised a "stormy period ahead" in which the real battle would have to be fought by the progressive elements against the right reaction.

The party expects to bring about radical changes in the socio-economic forces in the country through co-ordinated efforts at solving the present days' economic maladies.

Inder Jandoo
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Tarlochan S. Gill, M.A.
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Means To Raise Women's Status Discussed

New Delhi, Feb. 28 (UNI): The Committee on the status of women in India has demanded that political parties should adopt a definite policy regarding the percentage of women candidates to be sponsored by them for elections to Parliament and state assemblies.

It says that this may initially start with 15 per cent but should be gradually increased "so that the representation of women in the legislative bodies have some relationship to their position in the total population in the country."

The Committee, whose voluminous report was tabled in Parliament has demanded that there should be special tribunals for all violations of women's rights, discrimination against women, violation or evasion of existing laws and policies for protection of women and their rights in society.

The Report, which took three years to complete and cost the exchequer nearly Rs one million ($133,333 roughly) has urged the government to evolve a national policy on women's development in the light of the constitutional directives and pledges made to the women of this country and to the international community from time to time.

The Committee, which was appointed by the Government of India in September 1971, under the Chairmanship of the former Union Minister, Dr. Phulrenu Guha, wants expeditious emplementation of the constitutional directives of Article 44 of the Constitution, which enjoins upon the State to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout India.

Similarly, there could be no compromise on the basic policy of monogamy being the rule for all communities in India without exception, she added.

The report strogly recommends legislation in Muslim Law to give an equal share to the widow and the daughter along with sons as has been done in Turkey.

The Committee feels that continuing to regard adultery as a criminal offence is against the dignity of an individual and should be removed from the penal code.

It says that on divorce or separation, the wife should be entitled to at least one-third of the assests acquired at the time of and during the marriage.

It wants the citizenship act to be amended so as to provide for Indian women marrying aliens not to lose their Indian nationality.

The committee has demanded that offences under the Dowry Act and the Child Marriage Restraint Act should be made cognizable.

It has recommended that co-education should be adopted as a general policy. At least 50 per cent of the teachers in primary schools should be women.

It wants introduction of sex education from middle school.

Newsprint Hospital To Be Set Up

new Delhi, Feb. 28 (UNI - A private paper company of the United Kingdom has offered to set up a "newsprint hospital" in India to salvage the damaged newsprint for re-use.

Lord A. Hesketch, Chairman and John D. Miller Managing Director of the Fitzwilliam paper Co. Ltd., who are here on a business trip had already held discussions with the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society in this connection.

He said that the machinery which costs about 65,000 pounds sterling comprised one rewinding and twosheeting machineries.

No Stoppage Of Supplies

Kathmandu, Feb. 28 (UNI): The Indian Embassy here has strongly deplored recen t reports in a section of the local press that india was pressurising Nepal by stoping supply of petroleum prducts and "quota goods".

These reports are "totally false," the Embassy said in a press note issued February 8. "They can only be described as malicious and motivated to cause harm to Indo-Nepal relations."

Giving the background of the "temporary hold up" of these goods following the expiry of the deadline, the press note disclosed that the kingdom's request for further allocations of certain essential commodities for the current year was received only recently.

Saskatoon Celebrations

Saskatoon: The 25th Anniversary of the Republic Day of India was celebrated here on January 25, 1975, by the India Canada Cultural Association of Saskatoon. The Saskatchewan's unforgiving Winter was on its youth; the streets were covered with newly fallen snow and underneath the fresh snow was the trecherous icy layer making cars skidding and stuck. But the community was undeterred and full of enthusiasm. The attendance was overwhelming. The basement Hall of the Grace West Minister Church, 505-10th Street East was packed to its capacity. The community was coming to observe, encourage, and patronize the most interesting events in years, viz., the dance performance by Jasbir Singh (brother of Amritpal Singh Jibbal), a talented artiste). The evening opened with the "Bande Matram" and a beautiful presentation of a patriotic poem by the small children attending 'Fulvadi' - an experimental Hindi School sponsored and run by the East Indian Community of Saskatoon. The evening was full of dances and songs from different parts of India. The evening was followed by a social hour and snacks. The social hour was arranged under the auspices of Mrs. Satinder Singh supported by Mrs. Lalli, Mrs. Sachdeva, Mrs. Saini, Mrs. Diocee and Mrs. Ahluwalia.

The India Canada Cultural Association is very thankful to the participants as well as the audience. The Association expects the same support and encouragement in the future.

B. N. Sinha,
Secretary.

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- full disclosure of credit terms
- special discounts for getting friends to buy (referral selling)
- unsolicited goods (including unsolicited credit cards)
- false or misleading advertising
- penalties for offences

The *Consumer Reporting Act* is another law designed to protect you. It gives you the right to know what credit and personal information about you is on file with companies, and an opportunity to have inaccuracies corrected, and prohibits consumer reporting agencies from using information unless it is stored in Canada. According to this Act, you are entitled to request in writing that the contents of your file and the sources of information be disclosed to you.

Your Ontario Government has also prepared two easy-to-understand booklets that describe the Consumer Protection Act and the Consumer Reporting Act. The booklets explain these two important Ontario laws more fully.

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Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations
Sidney Handleman, Minister

Government of Ontario
William Davis, Premier

Swami Chinmayanand To Inaugurate Hindu Temple

SWAMI CHINMAYANAND, a great saint and philosopher of INDIA who will visit Vancouver in APRIL 1975 has accepted the invitation of HINDU PARISHAD OF B.C. to do the official opening of the Hindu temple on 20th APRIL 1975. Hindu Parishad which bought the temple building on 3885 ALBERT STREET BURNABY in the end of the last year has begun an extensive renovation work under the able supervision of KEWAL KISHIN SANON & RAJINDER PARMAR. Besides, a main temple Hall, a dinning Hall and community activities centres are also being renovated. Already, even before the renovations, the temple building is being extensively used byu Indian community of Grater Vancouver area.

For the official opening function, a reception cum program committee consisting of DR. REDDY, NATVARIAL THAKORE, DR. GOEL, RAJ KAPAHI AND DR. MATHUR has been formed. For further information about SWAMI CHINMAYANAND and the official opening of the temple building, DR. REDDY (Phone 325-1416) OR NATVARIAL THAKORE (Phone 291-7882) could be contacted.

Dependence On Monetary Institutions Deplored

Bombay, Feb. 28 (UNI): Former United States Ambassador to India, Prof. John Kenneth Galbraith has urged industrialised nations to greatly reduce their reliance on central banks and the present monetary policy and instead, adopt some fiscal measures to stimulate their economies and remedy the present economic ills.

Prof. Galbraith was speaking at a symposium on "inflation, India and the world economy" organized here by the Tata Economic Consultancy Services in association with the Associated Business Programmes of the United Kingdom. The other prominent speakers were the kashmir Governor, L. K. Jha and noted constitutional lawyer N. A Palkhivala.

Wonder Cow

Poona, Feb. 28 (UNI): A hi-breed cow named Asha (hopeful) has astonished experts of the Mahatma Phule Agricultural University at Rhuri in Maharashtra with her performance in breeding and milk yield.

The University Vice-Chancellr, Dr. M. S. Pawar told newsmen here that the "wonder" cow gave birth to her first calf while she was only 22 months old and produced a second one eight months later. In between, she yielded 2300 litres of milk, averaging 7.5 litres a day.

Dr. Pawar observed that a cow producing offsprings twice in a year was itself a matter of great significance.

Asha is the cross-breed of an American jersey bull and an Indian cow.

Medal For Sethna

Calcutta, Feb. 24 (UNI): The Atomic Energy Commission Chairman, Dr. H.N. Sethna, has been awarded the Asiatic Society's Sir William Jones Medal at its 191st Annual General meeting.

The Society awarded the medal to Dr. Sethna for his contribution in the field of nuclear science and his effort for harnessing atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Holi In Vancouver

HINDU PARISHAD OF B.C. will celebrate Holi festival on a very big scale of 28th March 1975 (GOOD FRIDAY) in Hindu temple building on 3885 Albert Street, Burnaby.

Miss Nimmi Bali, a renowned dancer will present a dance ballet which she is specially organizing for the HOLI festival. There will be a fancy dress competition consisting of all age groups. Miss USHA THAKORE will present an unusual dance item by her students. FOOD BAZAAR is another item of attraction where tasty Indian dishes will be provided on reasonable rates. The earnings from the Bazzar will go in the aid of temple building fund. Suresh Khare, who is organising an unusal lottery to raise funds for the HINDU TEMPLE BUILDING will do the opening ceremony of the sale of the lottery tickets on the HOLI day.

FANCY DRESS COMPETITION is going to be a very fascinating affair. Those interested to participate can phone NIMMI BALI (988-2365). For further particulars about the HOLI function, SURESH KHARE (Phone 438-9800) or GOPE SHEWA (299-8247) can be contacted.

Smallpox On Way Out

New Delhi, Feb. 28 (UNI): India is on the verge of banishing for ever the killer disease of small pox from the country.

The Director-General of Health Services, Dr. J. B. Shrivastav told newsmen here that there had been a dramatic change in the small pox situation during the last few months as a result of an intensive eradication campaign launched by the Government of India with assistance from the World Health Organization and other agencies. "We are on the brink of breaking the back of this disease," he said.

In January this year, only 778 small pox cases with 82 deaths had been reported as against 9,353 cases with 1,516 deaths in January 1974, he added.

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974, he added.

Kitchen Korner

By PRANATI SENGUPTA

With the sun getting stronger and days getting longer, we start thinking about Spring. If this includes perking up your entertaining mood for your Easter holiday, then it is not too early to be thinking about some special food - especially if you are planning to invite a large group of people. The Easter table, fresh and bright with colorful foods and flowers, invites family and friends to gather 'round and share the joy of the day. Appearance contributes a lot in transforming good dish into a great one. The extravagant looking Lamb-Biryani arranged in a ring with the Shrimp Malai at the center is stimulating to the appetite. The meal is completed easily with snow-white cauliflower fritters, everybody's favorite vegetable. For a dessert spectacular to match the elegance of the entree, prepare Pistachio Burfi, a delightful creation brightened and flavored with pistachio nuts.

Shrimp Malai

1 lb. large shrimp (14 to 16), deveined
1 tbsp. of each lemon juice, grated fresh ginger and raisin
1 tsp. of each salt and ground cumin
Pinch of each garlic powder, ground cinnamon, and sugar
¼ tsp of each turmeric, chili, and saffron
4 tbsp. plain yogurt
4 of each cloves, crushed cardamoms, small cinnamon sticks
1 small bay leaf
½ cup chopped onion
5 tbsp. ghee
1¼ cup coconut milk (prepared with 1½ cup water and 1 oz. creamed coconut)

In a small bowl combine the shrimp with the lemon juice, salt, ginger, garlic, sugar, turmeric, chili, cumin and yogurt, and toss thoroughly, turning occasionally, marinate the shrimp at room temperature for 30 m. Heat ghee and brown onion, remove to a plate. Add cloves, cardamoms, cinnamon sticks, bay leaf and shrimp, but reserve the marinade. Fry for 1 m., stirring add marinade. Cook gently about 5 m.. Dissolve the saffron in the coconut milk. Pour in saffron milk. Cook gently uncovered for 10 m., or until the sauce thickens. Sprinkle the top with fried onion, cinnamon and raisin. Simmer another 2 minutes. Serve with Lamb-Biryani.

Lamb-Biryani

2 lbs. lamb, boned & trimmed (cut into small pieces); you should have about 1¼ lb. lean meat
1 cup of each chopped onion and yogurt
4 tbsp. of each hot curry powder, tomato paste, and minced fresh ginger
2 cloves of garlic, minced
½ tsp. of each red pepper and garam masala
1 tsp. of each red pepper and garam masala
1 tsp. salt
½ cup raisin
4 to 6 oz. ghee
¼ cup of each cashews, almond and pistachio
1 large onion, thinly sliced
6 of each crushed cardamoms, small cinnamon sticks, cloves
2 bay leaves
2 cups basmati rice, washed and drained
2 tsp of each hot curry powder, salt, and sugar
½ tsp of each ground cinnamon, nutmeg, mace and saffron
4 cups lamb stock (prepared with lamb bone) or chicken bouillon

Heat 5 tbsp. ghee in a pan. Fry chopped onions until golden, transfer into a small plate. Place the meat in the ghee, and rest of the ingredients except raisin and yogurt. Stir over high heat until the meat cubes are lightly browned and ghee separates. Reduce heat to low, stirring add yogurt. Cover tightly and cook gently 25 min., or until meat is tender. Uncover, stirring add fried onion and raisin. Cover and cook another 5 minutes.

Meanwhile, heat ½ cup ghee and fry sliced onion fast till light brown but still crisp, remove from the pan. Add nuts and fry until light browned, put aside. Put cinnamon sticks, bay leaf, rice, and cardamoms to the ghee remaining in the pan and, adding little more ghee if necessary. Stirring constantly cook for a minute or so. Stirring well after each addition, add curry powder cinnamon, nutmeg, mace, salt and sugar. Pour in 3¾ cups of the stock. Boil for 2 min., cover and cook gently 10 to 12 min., Uncover, fluff with a fork and let it cool.

Dissolve the saffron in the 2 tbsp. milk. Butter a 9-inch ring mould heavily. Arrange a decorative layer of sliced eggs, almonds, red cherries, and sprinkle some chopped coriander leaves. Laddle in half the rice, spreading them evenly in the bottom of the ring mould. Sprinkle with the saffron milk, and onion-nut mixture. Spread the meat mixture evenly and then add all of the remaining rice and nut mixture. Pressing firmly, sprinkle little more saffron milk and pour in the remaining stock. Cover the pan with a sheet of foil and crimp edges to secure the foil firmly. Bake in 300° F. preheated oven for 30 min. Remove ring mould from oven and uncover. Sprinkle some rose water on top, and then the elegant dish is carefully flipped upside down. Fill centre with Shrimp Malai. Finally the delicious dish is ready for your guest.

Our Mistake

There was some mistake in the ingredients for Bhindi Biryani. (February 20, 1975) The correct measurements are given below.
½ tsp. saffron, soaked in 2 tbsp. warm water
2 tsp. of each salt and sugar
1 tsp. of each nutmeg, mace, and garam masala
½ tsp. of each ground cinnamon & cardamom.

The Mughal Garden in Delhi was thrown open to public for a limited period last month.

Classical Dance Classes In Vancouver

MISS NIMMI BALI, AN EXPERT BHARAT NITYAM DANCER from Nairobi who created sensation in Hindu Parishad's Diwali Program with her magnificient dance performance, has opened regular dance classes in Hindu Temple Building on 3885 Albert Street, Burnaby (greater-vancouver).

Already about four Canadian girls and 8 Indians have joined her regular Sunday classes. She has offered to contribute part of the earnings for the Hindu Temple Building fund. Those interested to join classes or want to organize classical Indian dance programs can contact her on phone Nos. 988-2365 or 299-5922.

M.P. Minister Dies

Jabalpur, Feb. 24 (UNI): The Madhya Pradesh Deputy Commerce and Industry Minister, Manmohan Das died at the Goverment Medical College here recently. He was 56.

He is survived by his aged mother, wife, a son and three daughters.

Mr. Das was the son of elderly Parliamentarian Seth Govind Das, who died last year.

Polish Minister In New Delhi

New Delhi, Feb. 28 (UNI): Poland's Defence Minister, General Wojciech Jeruzelski, declared here that his country's relation with India were developing "very smoothly and favourably."

Speaking to newsmen at Delhi airport, he said Poland would be glad to cooperate with India in the military domain also.

Borlaug Award For Shastry

New Delhi, Feb. 23 (UNI): Indian rice scientist, Dr. S.V.S. Shastry of the All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project, Hyderabad, has won the coveted Borlaug award for 1974 for distinguished service to agriculture.

Dr. Shastry, who is the Project Co-ordinator (Rice) has devoted nearly two decades of service to the development of rice. His outstanding contribution is to the development of the "Jaya" dwarf, high yielding variety of rice, which is now grown in almost every state and is widely accepted in Punjab.

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Wanted suitable match for a Gujarati (Lohana) girl, 26, B.Sc., well-settled and presently working. Reply P.O.Box-128, Oromocto, N.B., Canada.

A suitable match wanted for a Hindu girl, convet educated, presently working in Canada. Age 25, height 5'-3", family settled in Canada. Boy's merit main consideration. Caste no bar. Canadian India Times, Box -805.

Parsee Girl, 27, height 5' 5", B.A., L.L.B., MBA (USA), presently working in Canada, seeks matrimonial correspondence with qualified Parsee boys 30-35, settled in U.S. or Canada. Canadian India Times, Box-806.

Wanted a Hindu Punjabi well accomplished of clean habits, age not over 25, for an attractive, Arora-girl 22, 5' 0", Graduated from a Canadian University. Presently studying Architecture, decent family background, father well placed in Canada correspond with full particulars and photo Box 807 The Canadian India Times.

Suitable Hindu match for a young, extremely beautiful, well mannered, Brahmin girl, 22, landed immigrant, doing Medical Tech. in Ont. Brothers well settled in Canada. Canadian India Times, Box 808.

Suitable match for well settled Hindu Punjabi boy 29, 5' 9", M. Sc. Please write with complete particulars and returnable photograph, Box 809, The Canadian India Times.

Confidential correspondence invited from professional gentlemen in their thirties or over for a professional Gujarati girl well settled in the U.S.A. Castes no bar. Canadian India Times, Box 810.

Wanted a suitable match for a Jat Sikh boy, 26, well settled in Canada, girl's merits only consideration, apply with recent photo. The Canadian India Times, Box 811.

Saini Bridegroom wanted for attractive and homely girl, 23, landed immigrant and working in Canada, middle class family from Delhi. Write with full details to The Canadian India Times, Box 812.

Suitable match for a Hindu (Kayasthal boy, 25, 5' 6", M.A. (Economics) doing MBA on scholarship in Canada. Caste no bar. Apply to Mukesh Kumar, P.O. Box 503, Station C, 1117 Queen St., W., Toronto, Ont.

Religious Worships In Toronto

For more information contact: M/S Roop Sharma 465-2214; Pam Tiwari 533-0700 D. Paul Harry 694-7750.

HINDU PRARTHANA SAMAJ: Toronto Hindu Prarthana Samaj located at 62 Fern Ave. is open Monday to Saturday 7 to 8 p.m. Regular Sunday Prayer meetings are held from 4 to 6 p.m. 'Satya Narayana Katha' is held every Purnamasi. There are arrangements for new immigrants to stay for a short while.

For information call: Mr. Gupta 967-3834 Mr. Sharma 621-5401 Temple 534-6754.

INDIA CHRISTIAN ASSEMBLY, Toronto regular services in Malayalam, unless otherwise notified, will be held every Sunday at 5 p.m. at 1050 Danforth Ave. For further particulars call: Rev. Thomas Verghese 536-3783.

VEDANTA SOCIETY OF TORONTO: Regular meetings First and Third Sunday of every month at 3 p.m. The Society conducts programs for children at the same time as the regular meetings. Place: Friends Meeting House, 60 Lowther Ave., Toronto. More information from 493-0120 (evenings).

CANADA HINDU ORGANIZATION INC: Toronto holds religious and cultural activities every Saturday 4 to 6 p.m. at the Eastdale Secondary School, 701 Gerrard Street East (corner of Broadview & Gerrard).

Exhibition To Be Held

Mrs. P.V. Raval an artist from India who studied at Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, will be exhibiting her trainings and paintings (water-and oil colors) at McGill University, student union building, from April 1, 1975 to April 4, 1975.

Thyagarja Day

Our Mistake

A few names were left out inadvertently from our report in the last issue. One of the paragraphs should have read as follows:This was renderings of the saint's compositions by Rashmi Venkateswaran, Alamelu Sundaram, Saraswati Balasubrahmanyam, Seetha Ramamurthy, Vasantha Narasimhan, Prof. V. Subramaniam, Vasundhara Ramachandran, Vasanti Srinivasan, Parvathi Murthy, and Champa S. Seshadri. Mridangam was played by Vasu Seshadri and the harmonium as sruti by Arvinder Singh.

They Were Elected

DESHANTARI OTTAWA
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treasurer: Sandra Nandi
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New Office-bearers of India Community league of Chicago, 1975-76

President — Dr. Vijay B. Dave — Vice-President — Pankaj Shah, Manu K. Vora, Prof. Vasant D. Shah, and Sevanti Bavishi; and General Secretary — Praful C. Sheth.

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Folk Tales Being Collected

National Educational Trust of India is working on a project of collecting Panjabi folk tales and proverbs.

Any person who knows some sources of material or personally can contribute to this project is requested to please contact: Hardev Singh, 212 King Street W., No. 506 Toronto. Tel: 862-0607.

Directors of the India League of America appearing on the CBS-TV program, "Common Ground" in Chicago. From left to right: Dr. Madan Singh, Chandra Jha, Warner Saunders (the host), Ms. Rama Deva and Prof. Sudhir Kumar.

India Manufacturing Reactor Refuelling Machine

Bombay, Feb. 27 (UNI): For the first time in the country, the scientists at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) here have started manufacturing and assembling fueling machine-heads in Candu reactors, according to the latest issue of "Nuclear India," a journal published by the Department of Atomic Energy.

Besides saving the country Rs three million ($40,000) per head in foreign exchange, the indigenous manufacture and assembly of fuelling machine heads is considered to be a significant advance in India's efforts to make the country self-reliant in nuclear technology.

Jaundice Vaccine

Bombay, March 3 (UNI): A vaccine for viral jaudee is in sight with the exciting success achieved by the Haffkine Institute here in isolating and cultivating Hepatitis B type of virus for the first time in the world.

A team of scientists at the Institute has isolated and grown the human virus in new born rabbits.

New Enterprises

ANNAPURNA', 138 Pears Ave. [1 Block North of Davenport Rd., West of Ave. Rd.].

A new Vegetarian Restaurant having both International and Indian dishes has been opened by disciples of Sri Chinmoy at the above location. Open from 12 noon to 9 p.m. Closed on Sundays. Further information: 923-6343.

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